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annual instalments, has from its temporary excess seemed for a moment an inundation. The wrong sort, or in wrong proportions, have been chosen, and too little preparation has been made for distribution; but, in spite of all, the great spring made in colonial advancement has been due to immigration. The examination of statistics would show this to a very curious degree.—take, for example, the rate of wages, say of a mason, from 1850 to 1860, take the number of male adult immigrants from the first to the last year, and you will find that the rate of wages, so called the wages of the mason; as the number of such immigrants decreased, so wages fell. We do not pretend that these facts include all the elements of the question, but assuredly it will be found that population is the basis of everything, and that ever-growing numbers is the grand element of prosperity. America owed its great material advancement to its immigrant population. We have no doubt foreigners have brought with them disorganising opinions and habits, and that the present outbreak is but an expression of the fermentation, moral and social, which has long existed; but the material increase was before that schism, the great wonder of the world. These immigrants went on there at the expense of Europe. They took from the old world the means of reaching the new; but a large proportion did not. America, as a Government, did nothing, but the people of America, by a voluntary tax, paid the cost. The speculation was the most profitable, and these new hands soon became immigration agents in their turn. We are too far to depend on spontaneous immigration. It must be done by the Government, or not at all.

Mr. Holt gave Mr. DALGISH much offence because he ventured to compare the difference between the ordinary labourer and the navy with the varieties of the horse—the racer and the draught horse. Man, however, has a money value as a mere animal, and the difference is immense. One has a Jew's eye, another an artist's touch, another an ear for music, and when we speak of the bones and the flesh of a man, as an industrial being, we do him no dishonour, nor for a moment ignore his higher nature. It is not necessary, when you are making a bargain for cleaning a sewer, to read a declaration about equality, liberty, and fraternity. Mr. DALGISH tells us he came out in an "equality ship," and was very uncomfortable; that he met low decks, low rooms, worse standards than usual. Medical matters are a trifle to a proverb. When an employer hires a workman, he is not necessarily heartless, even though he may have a preference, according to the work to be done, for a light heel or broad shoulders. We have known some horses which we have liked—ah, yes, as you say—liking which it is not easy to entertain for some men. We never should have dreamed of comparing the horse with the man, the affectionate, sober, laborious, spirited, generous brute with four legs, with the insolent, selfish, drunken, lazy, ignorant brute with two. The higher attributes of humanity are not forgotten, however, although they may not be told off.

THE land question that monopolised so large a portion of the last session of Parliament in Victoria seems destined to occupy also a considerable portion of the present one. So far from being settled, the question is as lively and as vigorous as ever. The quarrel is made all the more exciting by the fact that, since the so-called settlement of the question, parties have somewhat changed sides. Those who clamoured the most loudly for the essential principles of the new policy are now the loudest in condemning the Act, and in condemning the Minister who has presided over the operation of the Act. Those who yielded with the greatest reluctance to any departure from the old system have found reason to be contented with the change, and ask for the new system to have a fair trial before changing again.

One of the earliest acts of the Assembly has been to bring Mr. DUFFY to book, and to extract from him an explanation. To do Mr. DUFFY justice, he has shown no disposition to evade the ordeal. On the contrary, he has produced full and elaborate information with respect to the alienation of land, and declares himself glad of the opportunity of meeting the charges by specific statements and false accusation by official evidence. Mr. DUFFY declares that the public mind has been unduly excited by great exaggerations; and that the working of the Act has been far more satisfactory than is generally supposed, and that the abuses are less than they have been represented to be. At the same time he admits that the purpose of the Act has been, to some extent, abused, while his explanation shows that there is grave reason for suspicion that that abuse has been carried far further than his evidence enables him to disclose. He relies greatly upon the fact that the persons whose names are entered in free selectors being very largely to the class whom it was intended to put in possession of the land. But beyond that, he is not able to furnish any evidence that they are not acting as speculators, or as the concealed agents of some other person.

It is perfectly certain that the quantity of land alienated is altogether out of proportion, but only the average land sales in previous years, but to the agricultural needs of the colony, and to the amount of profit available for investment in real estate. In the natural growth of a colony there is a steady increase in wealth, which finds its investment in land, and there is a steady increase in the number of those who like to become rural settlers. But the steady alienation of 800,000 acres of land is altogether in excess of any natural demand; and to the extent to which the natural demand has been repressed private means have been expensively locked up, and the public domain has been improvidently alienated.

There has been a great rush to the land. It is not merely the low class who has induced this. That alone would do something, but it would not fully account for the phenomenon which has been presented. The great provocation to the rush is the necessity of intending purchasers are under to secure their prize at once, or to risk the loss of it for ever. Under the old system, there was due notice given of the sale of any particular portions of land. It was open at once, and whoever has set his heart upon a certain portion must make grab while he can, or he may be anticipated by some one else.

In order to acquire several sections, the speculator must, of course, make use of agents. To prevent such a practice, the Act made it obligatory on each selector to declare that he took up the land for "his own use and benefit." But, as might have been easily foreseen, this objection has proved quite worthless as a safeguard against the abuse of the Act. Agents put their own interpretation upon the formula, and satisfy their consciences by the explanation that land which they are taking up to sell at a

profit, is taken up for their own "use and benefit." Mr. DUFFY is indignant at this gloss upon the terms of his Act, and threatens the terrors of the law on all whom he may catch offending. But the thing is done notwithstanding, and is even openly boasted of.

The operation of the Act is thus proved to injure the tone of public morality. People think the tone of the Government, or at least the tone of the artificial barriers of a restrictive law. The loss of revenue that arises from the alienation of the best part of the public territory at a fourth of its value is comparatively a slight evil. Some extra tax may make up the deficiency or the public will forego some luxury it might otherwise have purchased. But the demoralisation of the community is an evil of great magnitude. The law has been made purposely antagonistic to the interests of a certain class of purchasers, and the temptation to evade the law is made almost irresistible. Just as extravagantly high duties tempt to smuggling, so the restrictions of the land law, which it pays to evade, tempt people to be guilty of the evasion.

The land-office at Geelong reports as follows to Mr. DUFFY:—"There is a class of selectors upon whom I can pronounce no confident opinion. Among those who certainly are not going to turn farmers, but who may for anything I can tell have bought for an investment, and with a view to settle at some future time, are a number of the most respectable men in Geelong. Several of our magistrates, the Collector of Customs, the chief bookseller, the chief hotel-keeper, the leading member of our strictest religious sect have selected in this way." Now it is just possible that all these selectors may have taken up land bona fide. They may have grown weary of the dust and heat of city life, and have resolved to retire to the Arcadian simplicity and rude plenty of a fresh air. This is just possible, but is it probable?—is it the fact? The Warrambool land agent writes, "I have carefully examined the list, and can only say that a considerable number of the most respectable men, commercial and professional, in this town, have been declared selectors. If they are violating the law there can be no such thing as a class who will respect it in the Western district, or I believe in the colony, for men of better personal standing, or of political views, that lean more decidedly towards respect of the law than many of them, I do not know any where." It is a serious matter, indeed, if persons who have been considered to form the best portion of society have been placed under an irresistible temptation to break the law, and to conceal the fact by a play upon words.

Some of Mr. DUFFY's opponents have taunted him with the superiority of Mr. ROBERTSON'S Land Law. But the fact is that they are both alike in the temptation they offer to evasion. Both Acts require declarations to be made. The difference between them is chiefly this: the declaration required by Mr. DUFFY is to be made at once, and refers to future intentions; the declaration required by Mr. ROBERTSON relates to the past, and will, therefore, not be required for some years to come. In the former case, the selector declares his intention of a personal holding. In the latter he is to give the fact of a past continuous personal residence. Mr. DUFFY'S system has brought the sincerity of these declarations to the test at once, and by his own admission the formula has been dishonestly interpreted. Mr. ROBERTSON'S system allows the ambiguous truth to remain unspoken for years, but requires it to be uttered at last. It is not easy to say which system is the most demoralising. We have no reason to suppose that morality on this side of the border is of a very much higher type than it is south of the Murray. We see what has taken place there; we can foretell what will take place here. We see with what elastic consciences men there interpret the phrase "use and benefit." We can guess with what equal elasticity others will be found in this colony to interpret the phrase "bona fide residence."

**TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.**  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

**MELBOURNE.**  
Wednesday, 7 p.m.  
In the Assembly, the District Council Bill has been read a first time. In answer to a question, Dr. Macdonald stated that a servant of the Exploration Committee had stolen and pawned Burke's watch, and that a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of the thief.

It is stated that the Government intend introducing a Volunteer's Bill, based to some extent on the English Militia Act.

Mr. D. Campbell sold today Tuppall Station, in the Murray District, with 34,000 sheep, at 25s. each. The wool sale was largely attended. For prime lots there was spirited competition. Fleeces sold at 13d. to 24d.; scored, 18d. to 24d.; greasy, 9d. to 13d.

**OTAGO.**  
Via Melbourne.  
The Aldinga, from Otago, brings 16,000 ounces of gold. The last export from Dunstan diggings brought 6000 ounces, and 3000 from other fields.

Mining news is considered most satisfactory. The schooner Tamar has been totally wrecked off Otago Heads.

Years are entertained for the steamer Citizen, from Melbourne. No news of her having reached Otago when the Aldinga sailed.

**BALARAAT.**  
Wednesday, 6 p.m.  
Mr. Pringle, mining surveyor, was drowned today, in the Lake Burrumbeil. He and Mr. McLaren were boating. The boat upset, and both sunk to the bottom of the boat for an hour. Mr. Pringle, becoming exhausted, relaxed his hold and sank. Mr. McLaren was rescued, but was in a very exhausted state.

**ADELAIDE.**  
Wednesday, 7 p.m.  
A public meeting is to be held on Friday, when Mr. Kinlay will present to Mr. Kinlay the reward granted by Parliament, and a silver salver is also to be presented to him by the inhabitants of Adelaide.

The steamer Lady Daly is chartered to take wool from stations of Melbourne firms up the Murray to Echuca.

The Sydney Monthly Overland Mail.—The Summary of Colonial News, for transmission to Europe by the Madras, will be published in this journal to-morrow morning, the 21st instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early.

The insertion of advertisements sent in after seven o'clock (Thursday) evening cannot be guaranteed.

THE HERALD SUMMARY.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the counter clerk this (Thursday) evening. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Friday morning's mail.

THE MAIL ROBERTSON.—Several persons were on Tuesday apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent robbery of the Western mail, one of the stolen notes of the Bank of New South Wales having been traced to one of the parties. They were kept in custody before the magistrates at the Central Police Court, and remanded for evidence.

## LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

## SUPREME COURT.

Jury Court.—Jury of 12, Lacey v. Long; Adams v. Allen, and another v. De Cossa.  
Crown Court.—Jury of 12, Lacey v. Long; Adams v. Allen, and another v. De Cossa.

## DISTRICT COURT.

Calvin v. Hamilton (first heard).  
4023. Lacey v. Long.  
4024. Adams v. Allen.  
4025. Lacey v. Long.  
4026. Adams v. Allen.  
4027. Lacey v. Long.  
4028. Adams v. Allen.  
4029. Lacey v. Long.  
4030. Adams v. Allen.

## MAYOR'S COURT.

4031. Lacey v. Long.  
4032. Adams v. Allen.  
4033. Lacey v. Long.  
4034. Adams v. Allen.

## MAYOR'S COURT.

4035. Lacey v. Long.  
4036. Adams v. Allen.  
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## MAYOR'S COURT.

4039. Lacey v. Long.  
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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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## MAYOR'S COURT.

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4277. Lacey v. Long.  
4278. Adams v. Allen.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH SUSTENTATION SOCIETY.

## SUSTENTATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Sustainment Society was held at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sydney, on Thursday, November 20, 1862. The attendance was rather numerous.

The proceedings were commenced with singing, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. Fletcher, of Brisbane.

The Hon. A. M'ARTHUR, M.L.C., then took the chair, and having referred to the objects of the meeting, said he was glad to see so many persons present. He need not say that the Sustainment Society was a very old society, and that it had been in existence for many years.

He then read a paper on the "Sustainment of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Colony," in which he pointed out the importance of the Sustainment Society in the colony, and the need for its continued existence.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

BRS are invited until Monday, 24th instant,  
 to the following materials:—  
 10 tons blasting-powder  
 100 feet super with wood weather-bounds  
 10 tons corrugated iron  
 HENDLE and GIBSON'S, 15, Hunter-street,  
 LONDON  
 AND SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1863.  
 Advertisements for the above work should be  
 forwarded under the above title to ensure inser-  
 tion.  
 J. T. GROCOTT, 392, George-street.  
 BARS for Horse, stamped and pointed to order.  
 HERCE, Stanley-street.  
 SYDNEY COMMERCIAL REVIEW, per  
 mail Madras.—The only price current issued by  
 the Sydney is the SYDNEY COMMERCIAL REVIEW,  
 number, 1852. ROBERT PHILLIPS and  
 sons.  
 PRAYER BOOKS, and CHURCH  
 SERVICES.

Common Prayer, 1 vol., gilt edges and clasp, 4s 6d,  
 at paid, 7s 9d  
 Common Prayer, neatly bound, gilt edges, 1s 6d, post paid,  
 1s 7d  
 Prayer, neatly bound, large type and clasp, 4s 6d,  
 service, morocco, gilt edges and clasp, 5s, post  
 paid, 5s 6d  
 service, morocco, gilt edges and clasp, large type,  
 1s 6d, post paid, 7s  
 to the Holy Communion, Pictas, and Altars.  
 W. R. FIDDINGTON, Importer.

THE UNION OF THE UNITED STATES  
 and received, a few copies of the above work, on  
 of the disruption of the United States containing  
 verable Arguments upon the just constitution of  
 the Union, 12s, post paid, 13s  
 FIDDINGTON, Importer of books, &c., Sydney.

ELBING'S Toilet Almanack for 1865, with illustrations  
 and flowers, 1s. F. MADER, 269, George-street.  
 celebrated performed ALMANACKS and  
 for LINES for sale, just arrived by the  
 and for SALE, at the undermentioned; given in  
 past years, and the quantity sent for sale very  
 ELBING'S ALMANACK, 5s, Macquarie-place.

MUSIC.—The Night Ball Galop (with chorus),  
 2s, post free 3s 2d.

**CR.**—Cooked Poultry, &c. A few and bargained, for Geo. H. CUMMINGS, 205, Pitt-street.

**R BOARD.**—About 10,000 feet, now landing, of "Sicco" HARK. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

**FINISHED BEDROOM.**—To LET. Apply No. Blyth-street.

**Family or Gentleman** can be accommodated with a **WELL-FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM**, with a **reception** in the suburbs. For particulars apply to **JOHN CANNON**, Cavendish House, George-street.

**ROOM AND RESIDENCE.** Mrs. **ELDERS**, 294 and 296, Bathurst-st., and Bathurst-st. 41.

**ROOM AND RESIDENCE** in a respectable private family, 21s. per week. 43, Bathurst-st. 41.

**Room and Residence for a GENTLEMAN** (private). Mrs. **BOZON'S**, chemist, William-street, second floor.

**First-Class FAMILY RESIDENCE AND GARDENS.**—To LET, for a term, that extensive **STAYTHORPE**, on the Globe Road, overlooking the city. Fine and healthy situation, and extensive well laid out grounds, orchards, &c. Apply to **MR. WARBURG**, Pitt-street.

**ROOMS TO LET.** Known as the **London Hotel**, and situated at **Raymond-street**, on the back of the river, containing four rooms, &c., with a kitchen, and a back garden. This is a pleasant opportunity for any establishment.

live line of business. For further particulars apply  
 N. COOMBS, Raymond Terrace, or to R. W.  
 opposite the Queen's Ward, Sydney.  
 APPLIES TO LET—superior accommodation. Apply  
 the premises, 227, George-st., opposite Bridge-st.  
 MAJOR APARTMENTS Furnished. For cards, &c.,  
 Mr. MADER, stationer, 269, George-st.  
 MAJOR APARTMENTS, overlooking the har-  
 bour if required. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187,  
 William-street.  
 Mr. WILLIAM RESIDENCE, 80, Bourke-street,  
 4th of Family-st. T. PIERCE, Stanley-street.  
 T. in Yeung-st., a Public-house. STOCK and  
 tools to be had at valuation.  
 T. at, a HOUSE, in DEVENISH-street, water laid  
 out the Railway, B. HENSON, 40, Albion-st.  
 T. at, New Pitt-street, three recently erected  
 HOUSES of three floors each, particularly adapted  
 for HILLY, Eng., Pitt-street.  
 T. at, the newly-erected HOUSES (shops), Nos.  
 48 and 50, Pitt-street South. For terms apply to  
 T. at, Pitt-street.  
 T. close to Petersham Station, a neat verandah  
 cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen; good water.  
 T. at, a HOUSE in Milford-terrace, Cleveland-  
 street, near St. Paul's Church; seven rooms and  
 water laid on. Apply to T. at, South-terrace.  
 T. at, a HOUSE of 6 rooms. Apply Mr.  
 T. at, Enmore Road, Newtown; or 267,  
 Pitt-street.  
 T. EDGECROFT COITAGE, Edgewood Road,  
 Apply to T. at the premises; or to T.  
 at, 100, RONA, 21, Bridge-street.  
 T. at, in Clarence-street, three doors from Druitt-  
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George L. Love, George-street.  
John (late T. Lusty), Brickfield-hill.  
Jr., Constitution House, Upper South Head Road.  
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